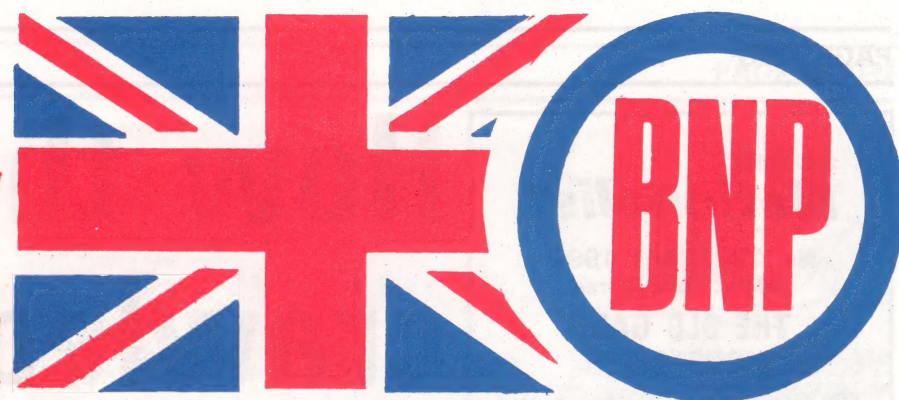


British

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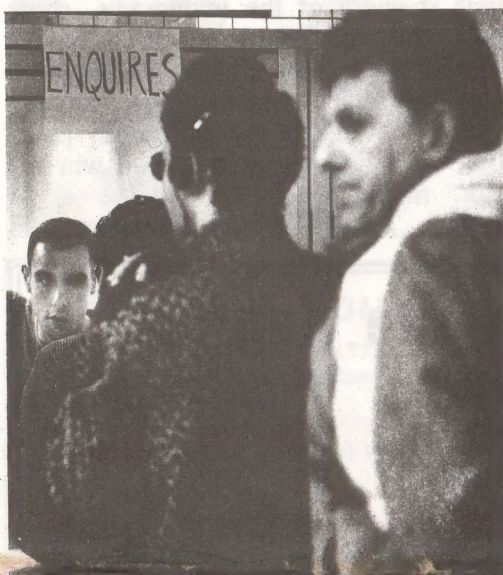
FOR RACE AND NATION

MAY 1992

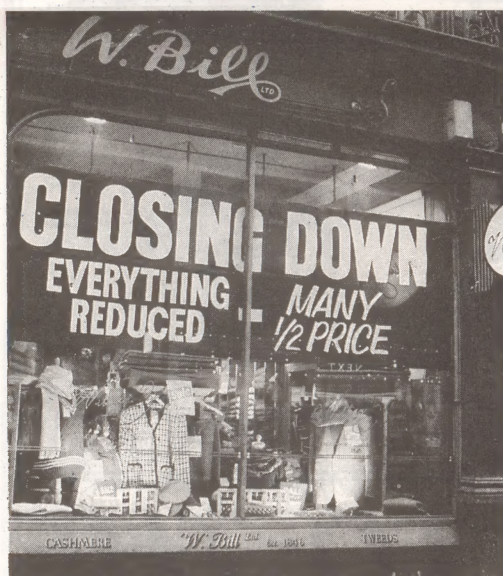


After Tories' election victory...

NO CHANGE!



DOLE QUEUES, like this one in North London, are lengthening all over Britain, with the jobless total soon to hit 3 million. British manufacturing industry, which once led the world, is being allowed to die by the Tory Government, which has let a huge flood of imports destroy our traditional industrial base. We can expect a continuation of this policy in the future.



SIGNS LIKE THIS are going up everywhere in this country. Businesses are going to the wall in record numbers. The Tories, who have always claimed that they are the party which favours 'enterprise', have created an economic climate in which thousands of companies are finding it quite impossible to survive, what with sky-high interest rates and crippling imports.



THESE YOUNG MEN are students at a college, not in Bombay or Karachi, but in East London — one of the many areas of Britain that are being deluged with Third World immigrants and their offspring. This invasion shows no signs of abating; the Tory Government let in 267,000 in 1990 — and this doesn't include 'illegals', estimated at another 100,000 a year!

- **More unemployment**
- **More bankruptcies**
- **More immigrants**
- **More crime**

AFTER the result of last month's general election was announced, Prime Minister Major gave his well-known silly grin. His party faithful celebrated with a night of junketing. The Tories had won again, though by a hugely reduced majority.

But what did all this prove? Only that the electorate had been persuaded that with Neil Kinnock in No. 10 Downing Street things would get even worse!

The reality is that the granting to the Tories of another five years in office solves nothing. Their record is lamentable in nearly every branch of national affairs and there is no sign whatever of a change of course. Imports are going to continue to pour in, yet further undermining what is left of Britain's industry. Bankruptcies are continuing to break records. Immigrants are continuing to pour in. Crime is continuing to shoot up. Britain needs a massive change of direction if she is going to survive into the 21st century. But we are not going to get that change under Mr. Major — only further doses of the old and failed medicine. What a prospect!

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Editor: John Morse

THE OLD GANG DISCREDITED

FOR fear of worse, the browbeaten British electorate last month voted the devil they think they know back into office. John Major and his ragged and shop-worn Conservative Party managed to pip their opponents at the post by pressing the panic button at the last moment. British voters had their brains battered with anti-opposition scare propaganda cooked up in the Tory media during the final week or so of the election, and without a doubt this tilted the balance.

The view of the Labour Party held by many of these voters was not wrong. Labour has without a doubt become to a large extent the direct representative of the scum of society. What, after all, is to be made of a party which sees as fit parliamentary candidates the likes of Bernie Grant and Ken Livingstone? The former will be remembered as the man who exulted over the riot which led to the hacking to death of PC Keith Blakelock in Tottenham in 1985. The latter became notorious when, as supreme of the lunatic-left GLC, he played host to representatives of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

What, too, is to be made of a Labour leader like Neil Kinnock, who has willingly presided over a party like this? He was rightly seen by voters as a flimsy man of straw, blown this way and that by every breath of wind in his quest for momentary political advantage. It wasn't so long ago that this empty posturing windbag was photographed ostentatiously shaking hands with Grant. Then again, in another degrading exhibition he was snapped giving a clenched fist 'Black Power' salute at a concert held at Wembley to celebrate the release of red South African terrorist Nelson Mandela.

Who could trust such an individual to lead the nation? Certainly, vast numbers of British workers, whose real interests the Labour Party has in any case long ceased to represent, decided they could not.

But none of this makes the Tories any better — the massive swing against them in the election shows what the voters think of their record. After all, it could hardly be forgotten that it was under Tory rule that the underclass upon which Labour leans so heavily for support grew up, during the 1980s especially, to its present proportions.

It was under the Tories that Britain's first major race riots exploded. It was under the Tories that muggings, rapes and violent mayhem hit this country as never before. It was under the Tories that mass immigration hit record levels. It was under the Tories that Britain degenerated faster than ever into the kind of de-industrialised, demoralised and increasingly Third-World slum that it is becoming today.

And the truth is that, when the really major issues are sifted from the minor ones and put under scrutiny, there is no real difference of objective between the Tories and Labour. Taking the case of immigration as one example, both favour it equally though for perhaps different reasons. Labour wants the immigrants as voting fodder, while the Tories want them primarily as cheap labour.

In reality, this recent election has left this sick country exactly as it was before. If British people want a real change for the better — and the prospect of a new century in which there is a future for their children — they must make the decision to abandon ALL the old-gang parties and opt for NATIONALISM, Britain's only salvation.

How the Big Three parties crawled after the ethnic vote

ON THE SUBJECT of immigration the three main parties fighting the recent general election — the Tories, Labour and the Liberal Democrats — offered the voters scarcely any alternative whatever: all three were solidly in favour, and in addition were committed to making Britain into a multi-racial society — although the Tories, late in the campaign and no doubt picking up soundings received by their constituency canvassers, made a few noises about the need not to let in an unlimited flow of self-styled 'refugees', as would happen under Labour.

And, consistent with their pro-immigration policies, all three parties in the run-up to the election strove desperately to curry favour with the ethnic minorities in a bid for the latter's votes. At times the levels they reached in this quest were sickening to behold.



JOHN TAYLOR

The Tories forced him on their Cheltenham constituency party in order to court the black vote nationwide. The stunt misfired when Cheltenham was lost to the Liberal Democrats.

In our February/March issue we highlighted the case of Labour's Shadow Home Secretary Roy Hattersley, who in an effort to please

the Moslems who comprise a huge portion of the voters in his Birmingham (Sparkbrook) constituency pronounced his support for independence for Kashmir; Roy was later greatly embarrassed when his then leader Neil Kinnock put a damper on this for fear of offending the Indian voters in other constituencies!

As for Paddy Ashdown of the Liberal Democrats, a year or two ago he addressed a baffled gathering of his party faithful in Chinese. A big supporter of Hong Kong Chinese immigration into Britain, he stated that he was in favour of allowing huge numbers to come here from the colony and of spending vast sums of money on housing them, if need be.

PILGRIMAGE TO BRIXTON

Then last, but certainly not least, there's Prime Minister John Major. Not to be outdone by any of the others, our John never misses an electoral opportunity to stress his Brixton origins. During the recent election broadcast to a tour of the area, saying how he loved the place and how friendly he found the people in such districts as Atlantic Road — something that will have earned an ironic laugh from those who know that district from first-hand experience!

One of Major's stunts to get the immigrant vote badly misfired, however. His party's black candidate at Cheltenham, forced on the local Tories with this obvious intention, was beaten by the Liberal Democrat as a result of big defections by traditional Conservatives who saw this piece of cheap electioneering for what it was.

There is no doubt that of all the Big Three parties Labour is still the one that picks up the biggest slice

LABOUR GROVELLING
Neil Kinnock goes kissing black kids in a quest for West Indians' support



of the immigrant vote, and indeed one of Labour's main reasons for being pro-immigrant is the fact that a high level of immigration is seen as adding to the pool of potential Labour voters. The Tories, however, are now showing signs of a determination to skim off some of this ethnic minority support for themselves, and the grovelling postures recently adopted by Major towards the ethnics clearly indicates

the direction that future trends will be taking in this regard. All of the Big Three, in their behaviour in vying with one another for the favours of the immigrants, show that they have not the slightest concern for Britain's long-term future as a nation but are only interested in the momentary political advantages they can win for themselves.

They are beneath contempt.

Sent to haul the flag down

TORY WET Chris Patten, having deservedly been given the boot by the voters of his Bath constituency, is now being sent to serve as Governor of Hong Kong. In that capacity he will be paid £152,000 a year tax-free — plus expenses, a Rolls Royce, a country house, a palatial town residence and a yacht. And all for what? So that the colony can be handed over to Red China in 1997.

Chris, as a good Tory, will no doubt be pleased at being commissioned to go and haul down the Union Jack — a practice at which mandarins of his party have become expert since World War II. But seriously, what the hell is the point in maintaining all this pomp and ceremony in a territory we intend to quit in a few years? Why not save the taxpayers' money and get out NOW!



Patten, as the Daily Mail cartoonist sees him

NO ANSWER TO THE CRIME WAVE

effect, courts must be even more lenient towards the ethnics than in the past. So much for Labour's answer to the crime wave!

ALL THE OLD SLUSH

The manifesto of the Liberal Democrats contains a section on crime that is equally hard to find and is filled with just the same sort of slush. The Lib-Dems call for more Neighbourhood Watch and Safer City programmes and they assert that they "will pay special attention to the underlying

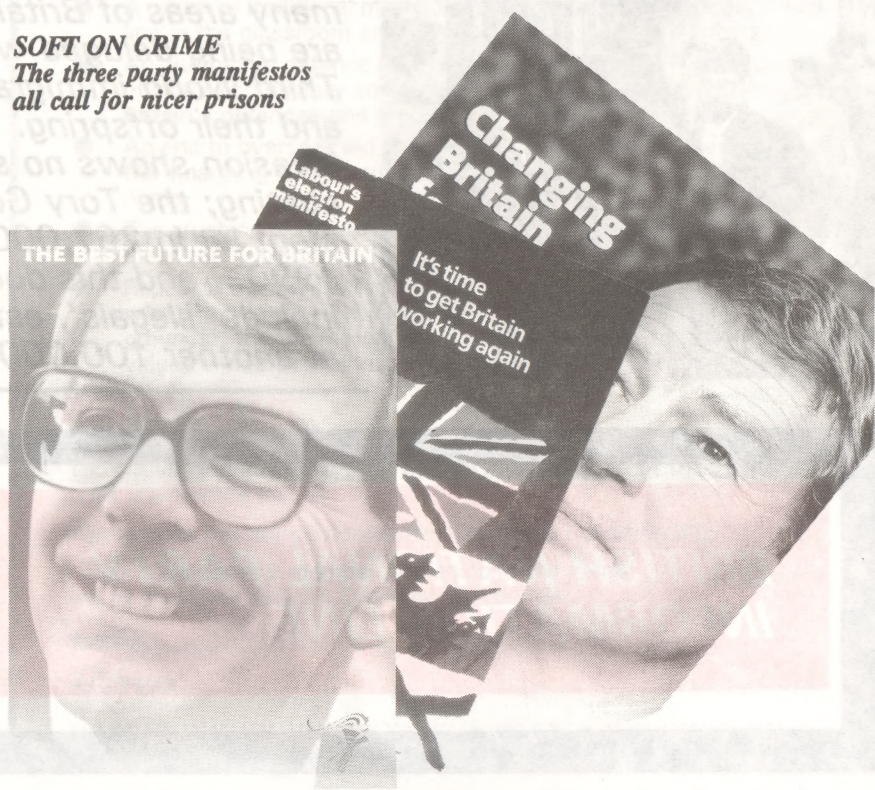
Party manifestos show nothing but weakness in the face of growing anarchy

social problems in high-crime areas..." This of course amounts to just another variation on the theme of society being to blame for crime rather than the criminal.

The Lib-Dems too want more coppers on the beat and — yes, you've guessed it — a greater number of these must belong to the ethnic minorities, "especially in the higher ranks." And their manifesto continues: "Multi-cultural and anti-racism training will also increase confidence in the police

Contd. on page 7

SOFT ON CRIME
The three party manifestos all call for nicer prisons



WRONG AGAIN, CHARLIE!

Contrary to what the Prince of Wales may say, natural forces are the only solution to world overpopulation

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Charles has a habit, from time to time, of pontificating to the British people on matters of which he knows little and understands even less. 'Race relations' is one of these; the related subject of inner-city squalor is another. The latest outburst from the Prince came at a conference held in London last month under the auspices of the United Nations Bruntland Commission. Addressing the conference, which had gathered to discuss international environmental problems, the Prince as good as ticked the other delegates off for their failure to place the question of world overpopulation on the agenda of the 'Earth Summit' on environment and development, scheduled for Rio de Janeiro in June, at which the heads

of up to 150 nations are expected to be in attendance.

Said the Prince: "I don't, in all logic, see how any society can hope to improve its lot when population growth regularly exceeds economic growth." So far we would not disagree, but HRH went on to say: "We will not slow down the birth rate until we address poverty. And we will not protect the environment until we address the issues of population growth and poverty in the same breath."

He went on to say that improved grass-roots health care in the Third World, access to family planning advice and techniques, lowered infant mortality, better education and greater opportunities for girls and women were essential for cutting population growth rates.

RIGHT ROYAL POPPYCOCK

A large part of this is utter poppycock. Improved health care and lowered infant mortality in the Third World are not going to lower the birth-rate; they are only going to increase it. As for family planning advice, better education and greater opportunities for girls and women (by which it is presumed the Prince means 'liberation' from the irksome function of motherhood), all the evidence to date indicates that the provision to Third World countries of these things has not had the slightest effect in curbing population growth. The people of these countries simply laugh at us when we try to 'educate' them in such things as women's lib and population control — these are ideas for the stupid West to adopt, not they. And as long as the stupid West is regularly sending them aid to subsidise their prolific breeding habits why on earth should those habits be discontinued?

In the 19th century, it was the advanced white nations which maintained high birth rates and thus increased their potency and power.

Then we were for the most part sensible enough to let nature take its course in curbing the populations of the backward countries. We did not consider ourselves under any obligation to provide them with massive economic aid, let alone 'education' in such things as sexual 'equality' and birth control. The result was that, despite our own high birth-rates, there was no great problem of world overpopulation. This problem has only arisen in the present century, and it has been the direct consequence of the advanced nations' foolishness in protecting the backward ones from the fruits of their own incompetence.

But far from Prince Charles recognising this, he believes in fact that the relatively prosperous West (or 'North', as some of the international wealth-sharing fanatics call it) is not doing enough for the Third World. Poor countries, he proclaimed, demanded 'justice'. The flow of funds from impoverished South to rich North, the result of the debt crisis, had to be reversed. The rich world's agricultural subsidies, which blighted prospects for Third World farmers, had to end.

What Prince Charles is in effect saying here is that the advanced nations which have been lending the Third World money over all these years should not expect to be paid back — all the money, in other words, should be a gift! And then he goes on to say that we should allow our own farmers to go to ruin in order to admit cut-price agricultural imports from the underdeveloped countries. Why the hell should we? most rational people will ask.

COMMUNISM UNDER ANOTHER NAME

The Prince went on to say: "Why can't we pool our resources and tackle the unfolding crisis together?" What he means by 'pooling resources' is of course that the productive West give part of its

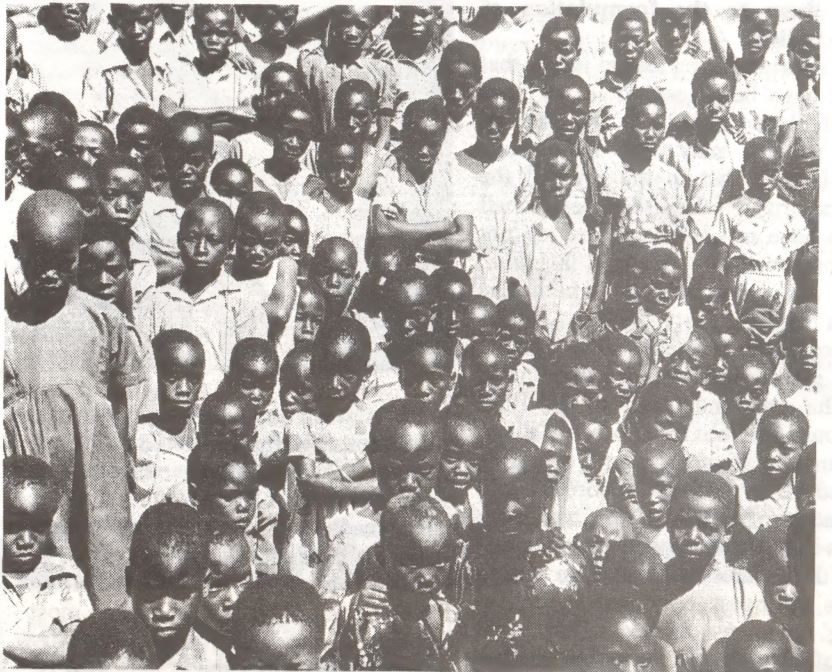
wealth to the unproductive Third World. Has nobody ever told His Highness that this is pure communism? It would seem not!

We were all under the impression that, with the collapse of the Soviet system and its failed ideology, mankind had rejected the notion that those who work hard and apply their skills should give away part of the fruits of their production to those who do not. But here we have a member of Britain's Royal Family — which has not been noted for giving away any of its wealth to anybody — urging that we resurrect such discredited marxist doctrines.

British Nationalist does not believe that the advanced nations have any

ionalist busybodies who assembled at the recent London conference would in large part disappear if we in Britain and the West simply let nature take its course. The populations of underdeveloped countries should be allowed to find their own natural level by those countries being left to feed themselves and otherwise look after themselves in every way. After all, in this post-colonial era aren't they supposed to be 'independent' of us? Now is the time to let them show it.

And if some people regard this as 'inhumane', let us state that it is a thousand times more inhumane to keep subsidising the Third World with the result that with every additional generation there are yet more millions of hungry mouths to feed which quite clearly cannot be fed. It is time that this entirely false 'humanitarianism', which benefits



THE REAL PROBLEM

Overpopulation is essentially a Third World phenomenon; it is not something for which the advanced white nations are responsible. And the more economic aid we give to Third World nations the more the problem will increase.

obligation to engage in this kind of charity. The problems that cause so much concern to people like Prince Charles and his fellow internat-

nobody but just bolsters the sense of self-righteousness of those who make a living out of it, be abandoned.

GERMANY

Internationalism erodes the *Wirtschaftswunder*

WITH a massive strike of public employees breaking out last month and with industrial unrest growing everywhere in the country, many are beginning to speculate whether Germany is catching what its own people are fond of calling *die Englische Krankheit* (the English disease). Certainly all is not well in the land that for decades after World War II earned admiration throughout the globe for its brilliant economic performance.

One important reason for this is that German businessmen are now getting in on an act in which British businessmen have been engaged for a long time: instead of directing their profits back into their own nation's industries, they are investing overseas where labour is cheaper — and then importing the product back to Germany in competition with home-based industries.

In 1990, the latest year for which figures are available, German investment abroad rose by £5 billion and, as a report in the *Daily Mail* (1.2.92) put it, "Some of those who took their money out of the country were such died-in-the-wool German names as Bosch, Siemens, Bayer and Hoechst."

Bosch, the electrical goods giant, closed a plant in Germany in favour of making car radios in Malaysia and Portugal. Car cable production for Siemens is being shifted to Czechoslovakia. And the report continued: "Mercedes-Benz complain that gear-boxes made in Friedrichshafen each cost £330 more than those made in Japan, and Mercedes-quality diesel engines from Korea are half the price of the home-made version."

In another report in *The Independent on Sunday* (2.2.92) the head of Daimler-Benz,



ON STRIKE

Two German public employees, shown here taking part in last month's mass stoppage. Wages in the Federal Republic are failing to keep up with inflation as the international market seduces German business.

Edzard Reuter, was quoted as saying: "Germany is becoming too expensive a place to produce." His company is now planning to make engines in South Korea, where they can be produced twice as cheaply as at home.

Needless to say, German industry in the home market is being hit by cut-price foreign competition, while German wages are not keeping up with inflation because of the threat that, if they rise, German business will take even more of its capital

abroad and dump even more foreign-made, though German-financed, products in the Fatherland. No wonder German workers are getting restless.

It could well be that what we are seeing are the early stages of a process which will lead to the wreckage of German industry just as the same process led to the wreckage of British industry. Internationalism invariably ends up as the destroyer of national economies. We could have told the Germans that, if they'd asked us!

Ulster

BEHIND GOVERNMENT'S TOUGH TALK, SURRENDER POLICY CONTINUES

WHENEVER IRA gangsters carry out a fresh atrocity, we hear ritual speeches of defiance from our politicians, asserting that Britain will never give in to them.

But in fact the Government is bent on a policy of surrender which is continuing up to this day.

Quite apart from its regular practice of allowing the leaders of the Irish Republic a say in the affairs of Northern Ireland, it is cravenly abandoning effective sovereignty over a large part of the province to republican thugs. In a recent report in *The Observer* it was admitted that "the IRA has effectively taken over the civil government of swaths of Ulster." The report went on to state that: "The IRA has established an alternative 'rule of law' in Belfast's catholic ghettos... From killing an informer to management of domestic disputes, the republican movement carries an influence pervading all areas of life."

By the mere threat of terror, these gangsters are able to order people to leave the country, compel juveniles to be put into care and influence a vast number of other decisions by courts, probation services and social services which affect people's lives. They are able to do this only because, as the *Observer* report acknowledged: "Parts of Belfast have become almost 'no-go' areas to police investigating non-



OUT IN THE OPEN

IRA spokesmen are not afraid to stand up publicly addressing meetings, as shown here. They have complete contempt for the authorities, who they know will not deploy the security forces against them.

terrorist related crime."

We have of course known for years that such 'no-go' areas have existed in Northern Ireland in respect of police action in many fields, not all of them directly related to political terrorism. Successive governments have denied this, but this report contradicts them. Behind all the tough rhetoric, a policy of softness and appeasement continues. And the IRA continue to murder — because they know they're winning!

Where we go from here

THE GENERAL ELECTION has come and gone. A further one is unlikely in the foreseeable future. Our movement now has ahead of it a period in which it can pursue a clear strategy for growth and development without any major event blocking the route with which we must contend before further plans are possible. What lessons can be drawn from the 1992 election and how should we apply them to the formulation of future policy?

The overwhelming lesson is one that should have been learned in previous general elections but, in the case of some people, may not have been learned. It is that in the eyes of the vast majority of British voters small parties have no relevance and are not therefore worth supporting at the polls. From all constituencies where the British National Party stood candidates last month the message came through that a great many voters sympathised with the aims and ideals of the BNP but would not vote for it because it had no chance of winning; nearly everyone decided his or her vote according to a calculation of which of the two main parties in the local constituency represented the greater evil and then voting for its strongest opponent. 'Tactical voting' has always formed an important part of British elections but it has probably never done so to the extent that it did in this most recent election.

A classic example of this tendency was to be found in Belfast West, where Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams lost his seat to the SDLP candidate Dr. Joe Hendron. What helped to tip the scales in Hendron's favour was the support of a great many protestants and loyalists, who decided that the Unionist candidate in this overwhelmingly republican constituency had no chance and that therefore they should vote for a 'moderate' republican in order to stop Adams getting re-elected. To any rational observer their decision makes no sense, since the political distinction between republicans who favour violence and republicans who do not is, in terms of the overriding need to keep Ulster British, scarcely a relevant one. However, protestants in Belfast West, just like British electors everywhere who take their cue from the mass media, do not vote according to rational criteria, as we should by now know very well!

LIBS UNDER DISADVANTAGE

Even the Liberal Democrats, who can scarcely be called a small party, suffered from the tactical voting syndrome. A very effective election slogan devised by the Tories at an advanced stage of their campaign was the one which told the voters that a vote for Paddy Ashdown was a vote to put Neil Kinnock into No. 10 Downing Street. This in fact was true, though the inferences drawn from it by many electors were entirely the wrong ones; Neil Kinnock in Downing Street would have constituted no worse a liability to the British Nation than John Major in the same place. But again, what the public saw, rightly or wrongly, as the lesser evil was the one chosen. Ashdown's party lost its bid to become the brokers in British politics because many of its would-be supporters put first priority on keeping Labour out.

This tendency would of course be enormously reduced if Britain had an electoral system based on proportional representation. Few people ever understood the real reasons why most of the



Most voters in the 1990s either were not alive during the war and the accompanying nazi period or, like myself, were too young at that time to have been able to form any opinions or feelings about such things.

To the majority, the period is now part of history. Merely reading about that period or seeing films of it is no substitute for living through it, and the result is that those who seek continually to prejudice people's political judgement of current issues by raising the 'nazi' spectre are finding their labours subject to a law of diminishing returns. The specialists in the 'nazi'

Post-election commentary by JOHN TYNDALL

media during the election constantly harped on the alleged 'perils' of introducing PR into this country. The British system of 'first-past-the-post' is tailor-made to protect that inner 'establishment' that acts as the real power in British politics by way of controlling the three major parties, including, most importantly, the two which habitually win elections under the system as it is. A PR system would give small parties the prospect of representation in parliament, if not immediately then at least not too far off, and thereby would make votes for them count much more than at present. This would lead to large numbers of electors who sympathise with BNP policies voting for the party who do not presently do so. This is precisely how the party of Jean-Marie Le Pen in France rose from obscurity to become the mass movement it is today. Britain's establishment does not intend to let this happen if it can possibly be prevented.

PR might well have been in prospect had Labour won the recent election with a majority too small to govern without Liberal Democrat support. As it is, such a revolutionary change cannot be expected for the time being, and it would be unwise for us to base our hopes on it being introduced. We must work under the system as it is, and we must plan to succeed within that system — a much harder task than that which confronted the Le Pen party in France but one which cannot be avoided as things stand at the present time.

RED HERRING

What is important now is that we identify clearly in our minds the key factor which limits the size of our vote and that we avoid being sidetracked into fretting, least of all arguing, about other factors. In the immediate aftermath of last month's election I received a letter from a party member who quite sincerely and honestly believed that the public had been deterred from supporting us because we had been labelled as 'nazis'. I have been familiar with his theory now for over two decades, and I am convinced by a great deal of experience and careful enquiry that it is for the most part ill-founded. If it had any validity twenty years ago, it most certainly has little today. A long time has passed by since the end of the Second World War, and that generation old enough to have experienced that war as politically conscious adults is to a large extent no longer alive today.

smears were very much present in my and the neighbouring constituency in London's East End in the recent election and there is little evidence that the voters took the slightest notice of them.

WHEN 'RESPECTABILITY' DIDN'T HELP

One of our contacts in the West Country recently sent us a copy of an election address used by an independent who contested the Cheltenham constituency under the label 'Anti-Federal Europe'. The leaflet was extremely well designed and well produced on glossy paper with four colour photographs. The candidate in question had impeccably 'respectable' credentials, being a local businessman untainted by any associations with 'extremist' political groups. His appeal was to old-fashioned patriotism of an equally 'respectable' nature. It contained no mention of such awkward subjects as race (despite the fact that the Tories were putting up a black candidate in the same constituency). Evoking the Churchill tradition with a photograph and quotation of Britain's wartime leader, the leaflet ought to have won a lot of votes from the town's retired Brigadiers, Squadron Leaders, Admirals and colonial administrators and their *memsahibs*. In fact it won 665. This, constituting 1.04 percent of the poll, was bettered by no less than five BNP candidates. The candidate in question, a Mr. Melvyn Rendell, in effect did all that some people would urge we should do to project the 'acceptable' image of nationalism, yet it availed him little. At the end of the day he suffered from the same handicap: the indisposition of all but a few of the public to vote for anyone who could not influence the outcome of the election.

Mr. Rendell's experience should provide a salutary lesson for us. It should tell us that 'nazi' or 'extremist' images, whether earned justly or not, have only a very faintly marginal effect on results obtained, if indeed any effect at all. It should also tell us that, though a good local campaign is not without importance and is most certainly desirable to the maximum of one's capability, it is strictly limited in the results it can achieve when not backed up by a large party organisation with a heavy presence in national politics. I do not know anything about Mr. Rendell's campaign in Cheltenham apart from his election address, but assuming that this was delivered to every residence in the

constituency by means of the postal services, as would certainly have been the case, it should by its own merits alone have made a considerable impact. Most probably it did, and won the sympathy of a great many electors just as our own election literature undoubtedly did also. But the electors, when it came to polling day itself, did not give this admirable candidate the support he deserved. They favoured the big battalions because the big battalions alone were seen to count. This is the reality

"The electors...favoured the big battalions because the big battalions alone were seen to count. This is the reality with which we must contend in future campaigns. We must concentrate single-mindedly on building up our forces to the stage at which we too can be numbered among the big battalions..."

with which we must contend in all future campaigns. We must concentrate single-mindedly on the task of building up our forces to the stage at which we too can be numbered among the big battalions; and until that objective is achieved we must reconcile ourselves to regarding all incursions into electoral activity as being what they are: exercises in publicity and recruitment and in no way serious challenges for seats. This does not mean that we should not strive to maximise our votes to the fullest extent possible, but it does mean that we should not build up exaggerated hopes of what we can do that are bound to be dashed the moment the results are announced.

BID FOR COUNCILS

The first practical possibilities for us to gain some foothold on the ladder of political power lie in local government elections, and it is in these that we are almost certainly likely to win seats before we win any such seats in parliamentary elections. What happened in the 1970s is here worth recalling. The National Front, which party I then led and to which many of my older collaborators of today then belonged, reached a point at one time in which it was achieving around a quarter of the total vote in a number of local government wards, and was very close to getting councillors elected. It had to contend with the 'first-past-the-post' system just as we have to contend with it today, but a great many of the voters were nevertheless prepared to support it, being persuaded as they were that it did have some chance of getting some candidates into the council chamber. This was achieved by a gradual process of step-by-step construction of the party, with every new phase of growth resulting in a new level of credibility. Had the party continued on that course it would not have been long before it would have been able to claim numerous town and city councillors. That in turn would have enhanced its credibility in parliamentary elections, and bigger and bigger votes in those contests would have resulted. Indeed, this had already started to happen.

Voters in the 1970s could see some prospect that nationalist candidates might get elected, at first to local government and then at some later stage, not so far off, to parliament itself. Under these circumstances they could be persuaded that votes given to those candidates would not be wasted. A bandwagon effect had been set in motion, and the bandwagon was undoubtedly rolling forward!

Added to this, the party to which we then belonged was making a considerable impact on the national scene in other ways. By a series of impressive major activities, including well attended marches that often won big publicity, it was forcing its way into the public consciousness. This led to considerable exposure by the media, and this exposure, though all of it was biased against the NF, at least made the public conscious of some of its main policies. All this enhanced its political relevance and led to increased votes.

Why this march of progress was not sustained is another story. Suffice it to say here that in the general election of 1979 the Tories under Mrs. Thatcher

succeeded in hi-jacking a substantial part of our platform, particularly in respect of promises (later betrayed) to place strict controls on immigration. This led to results in that election that were disappointing to many, and we had to contend with a degree of demoralisation within the ranks which led to internal splitting, which further crippled us. Much of the latter, however, might have been avoided had our people been more firmly conditioned against over-optimistic expect-

tions at the polls and had they understood more clearly the nature and purpose of electoral activity at that stage of the development of our movement. We must ensure that these errors are not committed again.

OUR OPPORTUNITIES

It is appropriate to end this article by looking at a few of the probable developments resulting from the 1992 election and how they may be turned to our advantage.

The first thing that must be recognised is that victory at the polls has solved nothing in the way of the gargantuan problems facing this Tory Government. Its record in almost every field of national affairs is an appalling one, and recognition of this is implicit in its massively reduced majority. Indeed, its skin was saved at the last moment by the belief, whether well founded or not, that a Labour Government under Neil Kinnock would be even worse. There is no prospect that the Tories will perform better in the future than in the past. They clearly have no solutions to unemployment, rising crime, the breakdown in the multi-racial society or the general popular disillusionment with political parties and their leaders. All the factors that have made increasing numbers of British people turn to us over the past two or three years are still present and will intensify.

Labour, on the other hand, can hardly be pleased with the result of this election. Presented with the prospect of victory on a plate by the lamentable performance of the Tories in government over thirteen years, they blew it. One factor operating against them which has been recognised by some of the more perceptive observers of the media is that the traditional constituency from which the party has drawn its support is constantly dwindling. Britain's 'working class' is not what it was, either in the once depressed level of its living standards or, perhaps most important of all, in its numbers. The old slogans that formerly could be relied upon to win millions of votes from this sector are increasingly falling on deaf ears, while being increasingly irrelevant anyway to the problems facing British people in the final decade of the 20th century.

Yet the popular yearning for a viable alternative to Toryism remains. Among many, it is not likely to be satisfied by the formation of a new centre-left coalition of moderate Labour and the Liberal Democrats, as is presently being speculated upon. The British 'working class', while no longer strong enough to swing an election on its own, is still a force of no small consequence and it still has much in the way of grievances, even if the nature of those grievances is not entirely the same everywhere as formerly.

CONVERSION TO OUR CAUSE

It has always been my belief that the step necessary for a socialist to become a nationalist is no greater than, if indeed as great as, that necessary for a conservative to reach the same position. Putting it another way, the gulf separating us from the mass of traditional Labour followers is no bigger in reality than that separating us

Contd. on page 7

WHY WON'T GOVERNMENT ACT TO SAVE ROLLS ROYCE?

IF ANYTHING was needed to refute the claim by John Major & Co. to be a patriotic government it is the Rolls Royce affair.

Rolls Royce is a British institution, known as such throughout the world. Its name is associated with British excellence in precision engineering. Its value to the nation has to be measured by much more than yearly export orders; it is a symbol making for national pride — something all the more important today for the fact that there are so few others.

But Rolls Royce is threatened with extinction — either that or a take-over by foreigners. And the Government does not seem disposed to do the slightest thing about it!

Britain's best-known car-maker has been struggling for some years to stay afloat. Not only does it have powerful rivals in the international luxury car market but it has been losing ground fast in the very

market where it ought to dominate: the British market itself.

Time was when the affluent in this country would almost invariably settle for a Rolls or a Bentley — different name, same firm, but both British.

BUYING FOREIGN

But under the international 'free-market' conditions ushered in by the Thatcher Tory Government and maintained under the Major succession, those in Britain's highest income-groups are just as likely, if not more likely, to buy Mercedes or BMWs — or even the luxury Jap models. The patriotic purchaser, in these new times, has been allowed to become an anachronism. Buying foreign is fashionable.

So the Rolls has been losing out on sales in Britain. That has made it all the more dependent on

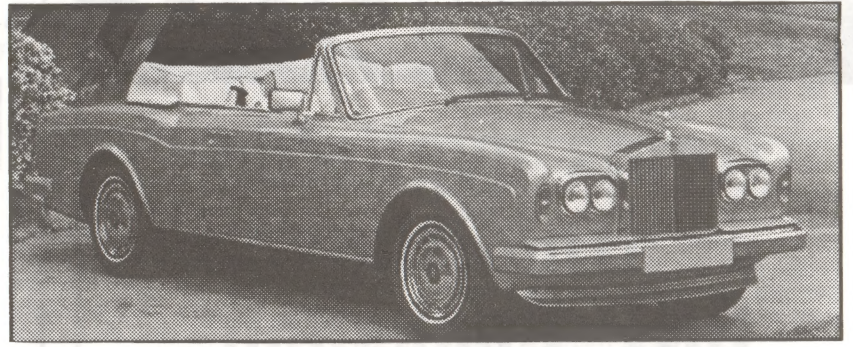
foreign markets.

And these markets have been dwindling. The Americans aren't buying RR as they used to. Nor are the Arabs. Nor are most other nations.

Now things have got so desperate that Rolls Royce management have been begging foreign companies to take the firm over. Approaches have been made to BMW and Toyota, but both firms have turned them down.

Like a rejected lover, Rolls Royce has been humiliated. And with it Britain has suffered humiliation too. But that hasn't stopped the company's quest to be taken over by a foreign bidder; it's still trying!

Understandably, the ordinary British man in the street, who is not conversant with the values of cosmopolitan big business, finds all this inexplicable. "You wouldn't believe Rolls could be handed to the Japs," one was quoted as



A GREAT BRITISH INSTITUTION

The Rolls is threatened with either extinction or foreign take-over, but no-one is prepared to do anything to save it.

saying in a report in the Daily Mail on April 25th.

But the man in the street had better believe it. What he has got to start to understand is that neither Britain's political leaders nor Britain's top businessmen give a twopenny damn whether foreigners own our great national companies.

OUR REMEDY

So what would we do to save Rolls Royce, if we were the Government?

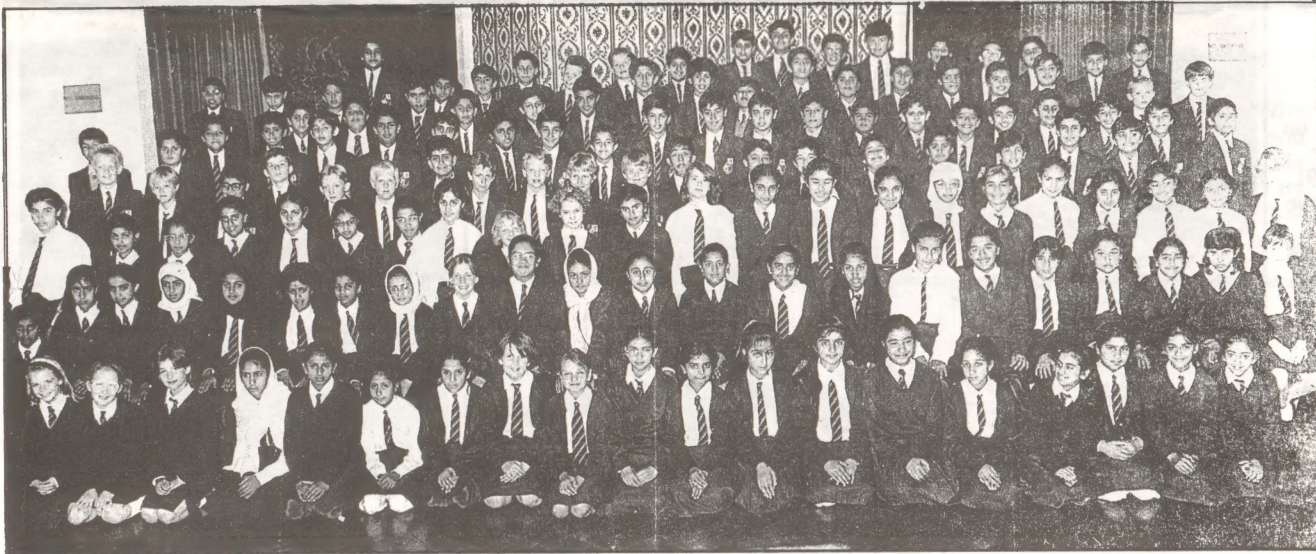
Very simple. We would place a ban on imports of luxury cars — just as we would place similar bans on imports of a whole range of other manufactured goods which Britain is now buying from abroad. Work for RR and many other

British companies would be found by the resulting resurgence of orders from the home market. The huge new business that would be gained here in Britain would enable these companies to operate at lower production costs, and this would make their products internationally more competitive. The result would be that exports would recover too.

Is this all pure theory? No, it is the policy that the Japanese have been carrying out for the last 30-40 years. There is a simple name for that policy — a name that has perhaps become strange to us in Britain because our politicians and media reporters are frightened of it and don't want us even to think about.

It is NATIONALISM!

The changing face of Britain (1)



No, this is not a photograph of a school group in Bombay or Karachi, with British-style uniforms retained as a relic of former imperial rule. The boys are from the Edge End High School, Nelson, and the girls from Fisher-More High School, Colne, both in Lancashire. The photo was taken in the late summer of 1991. We print it here because it illustrates what is happening to our country better than could any words.

This is the future — if we do not act to change things NOW!

The changing face of Britain (2)



A reader sent us this cartoon, which came out of a publication that has not been identified. Although for that reason we are unable to print acknowledgements, we cannot resist printing the cartoon itself — it admirably sums up what is happening in this country.

Free speech — for them but not for us!

IN MANY PLACES during the recent general election the fraudulence of 'democracy' was exposed. Darlington was one example.

A local vicar, the Rev. John Pilkington, invited the four candidates standing in the constituency, including the British National Party candidate Dr. Donald Clarke, to take part in a debate at St. Cuthbert's Church. The invitation to Dr. Clarke, however, was later withdrawn. The Rev. Pilkington, in informing him of this, said: "Having read your manifesto I feel bound to add that your racist policies, your opposition to aid for Third World countries and your proposals for the quarantining of those who carry the AIDS virus are deeply repugnant to the Christian consciousness."

Another debate was organised by the local Environmental Watch to take place at Darlington's Dolphin Centre. Dr. Clarke and his BNP supporters turned up to take part but he was ordered out to the accompaniment of loud boos from those present.

We have to ask: what are they all afraid of?

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A taste of his own medicine!

LABOUR COUNCILLORS are fond of attacking nationalists for 'racism' and, on those grounds, denying them their rights. It is a turn-up for the book when we hear of just one such Labour councillor becoming the victim of 'racism' — not white racism, mind you, but 'anti-white racism' (his own words).

Jim Eames, Birmingham's longest-serving councillor and a former Lord Mayor of the city, made this accusation against a group of Asians who recently got him deselected as candidate for the Small Heath ward, which he has served for many years.

Mr. Eames' replacement is one Paul Haymeraj, who was voted in instead of him by a 70-12 majority. Eames accused Asians of packing the local party and said: "There is a racist and anti-white situation in the ward."

"Membership," he continued, "has suddenly grown from about 60 to 350 and most were Asians. I had never seen most of them."

His comments were dismissed by the party's assistant regional organiser Joe Payne, who said he had been at the meeting at which Mr. Eames had been given the boot. "It was all done very fairly," he said.

Mr. Payne agreed that the meeting had been dominated by Asians, most of them new members. "It reflects the ethnic groups in the areas," he said.

It is very difficult to be sorry for Mr. Eames. For all these years his party has deliberately fostered and encouraged Asian and other non-white immigration, and more latterly done everything it could to recruit as many Asians into its ranks as possible. If Mr. Eames did not like this, he should have stood up to be counted as one of the objectors. There is no record of his ever having done so or we most certainly would have heard about it. He has passively, if not actively, supported Labour's pro-immigration policy. Now it looks as if he is getting a taste of the very medicine he and his party have been only too pleased to prescribe to others.

As the saying goes, it couldn't have happened to a better fellow!

YOUR LETTERS

Sir, — Surely this last election must have broken a number of historical records: for boredom; for the triviality of the arguments between the leading contenders as well as for their virtual unanimity on the really important issues (Race, Europe, Law and Order, Unemployment, etc.); not least for the colourlessness and manifest third-rateness of the personalities heading the respective parties who sent us to sleep by our television sets evening after evening.

It is quite clear that elections in Britain today have become a dishonest sham. The policies that really count are all decided upon far above the heads of the voters, who get no say at all. Three main parties are presented to the people as if they offer distinct 'alternatives', while in reality they represent no alternatives at all but are all performing to the instructions of the same masters and merely offer the same policies. The 'Nationalists' up here in Scotland are no different. If elected to power they would let the Blacks and the Asians pour over our borders, while control over our destinies would be handed to Brussels instead of London. This party too is just a sham, like all the others.

One can only hope that a party representing real change will emerge to break the mould in this country, just as the party of Jean-Marie Le Pen has emerged in France. How much more interesting French politics are than ours by virtue of there being people over there who will face some of the real issues instead of merely debating bogus ones! The BNP, like France's *Front National*, would, if it becomes strong enough, offer the people a genuine alternative. May it grow and prosper!

L.S. MENZIES
Aberdeen

Sir, — Did you notice how in the election all the leading politicians and parties studiously ignored the race issue — until the last few days, when the Tories surprised everyone by starting to talk about it?

It was quite obvious that there had been an unwritten agreement between the heads of the parties to keep race out of the election. The plan misfired when the party canvassers found voters on the doorstep asking about the issue again and again. This clearly panicked the Tory hierarchy into breaking the agreement. What we then had was the spectacle of these Tories attacking Labour for opposing the Asylum Bill, which was presented as a scheme to restrict would-be refugees to this country to 'genuine' cases. Of course, this is a side issue — the real race problem is already here, festering in our cities, and the Government is doing nothing about it!

J.D.R. BROOKS
Warley, West Midlands

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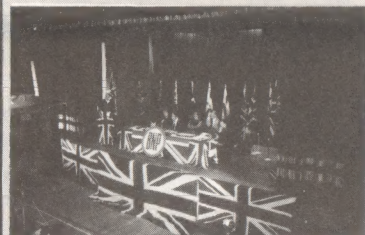
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MAGAZINE

Spearhead

No. 277 MARCH 1992



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Campaigning under 'democracy'

**SOME INSIGHTS AS TO THE HANDICAPS SUFFERED
BY THOSE OF WHOM THE SYSTEM DISAPPROVES**

MOST PEOPLE are aware that the political system which parades under the name of 'democracy' is incapable of proving Britain with good government. What not so many know is that the system is nothing other than a dishonest fraud, whose operatives suppress the rights of real dissidents just as thoroughly as was the habit in Russia before the fall of communism. In the recent general election the British National Party had a number of experiences which confirmed this.

When the party opted to hold an election rally in Rochdale (Lancs.) it was denied the hire of a public meeting hall by the local council, despite the fact that it has a lawful right to such a hall under the Representation of the People Act. When the party attempted to obtain a court injunction compelling

the council to observe the law in this respect, a judge turned its application down.

For its main rally in Scotland the BNP applied for a hall in the Lanarkshire town of Larkhall, part of the Clydesdale constituency in which it was fighting. In this case its application was granted, and it carried out an extensive advertising campaign to inform the public and its own supporters of the rally.

At the very last moment, however, the police, no doubt acting in collusion with the Labour-controlled local authority, informed the organisers that if the rally took place at the originally intended location it would only be permitted to be of half an hour's duration and only the candidate would be allowed to speak, this being on the

grounds of an alleged threat to public order by opposition groups. As party leader John Tyndall and National Organiser David Bruce, who was the candidate fighting the BNP's other Scottish seat, were scheduled also to be speakers and had booked air tickets to Scotland for that purpose, it was out of the question for the BNP to agree to these terms, and the party had to obtain an alternative meeting place far too late for the public to be informed. The meeting was well attended by BNP supporters from all over Scotland but none of the general public even knew where it was. It was most certainly very successful as a members' morale-raiser and for its excellent collection, but in no way could it properly be called a public meeting. This incident underlined a reality which most BNP



RELOCATED SCOTTISH RALLY
Candidate Steve Cartwright speaks

supporters know but which few others know: that for political organisations that fall outside the established 'orthodoxy' there is an effective ban on public meetings in Britain today.

Another dirty trick played against the BNP in many areas was the deliberate non-delivery by postal employees of large numbers of its election addresses. The law requires the post

office to deliver these to every home in every constituency where a party is fielding a candidate, but BNP canvassers soon found that many electors had not received the address. The party is now investigating the possibilities of legal action against those postal authorities responsible.

We quite clearly have the establishment worried out of its wits!

GREAT EAST END RALLY ROUNDS OFF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

FOR THOSE who were present, the BNP election rally in London's East End on the night of April 6th was an event never likely to be forgotten. To fit the meeting into a tight schedule of election activities it was necessary to hold it on a weekday: Monday. This meant that support for it would have to be drawn almost entirely from the London area. Would we get enough to make the rally look well attended?

We need not have worried. Between 200 and 250 came — a magnificent turnout for an evening in such circumstances.

The opposition, as usual, had made a great deal of noise about their intention to get the rally stopped, and they went to great lengths to assemble as large a mob as possible on the night with a view to getting into the hall and wrecking it. We were ready for them,

and would have been only too pleased to 'debate' with them if they had come in. Our party assembled beforehand in two nearby pubs. Looking around at the company present, one felt reassured to see so many fit and brawny-looking young men amongst their number. If it came to trouble, one felt, this bunch ought to be able to deal with it.

We then proceeded to the hall. When we arrived, there they were — the 'oppo'. They were probably about fifty per-cent more than our number, maybe double it. But looking at the poor physical calibre of most of them one felt sure that had they taken us on they would have got massacred. No doubt they were glad of the huge police cordon that separated them from us. From their safe position behind this cordon, they managed to pluck up the courage to hurl a barrage of missiles at us. One or two of our people got hit, and one young man appeared to have caught a nasty blow on the head. His friends surged angrily forward but the police stood in their way — just as well for the red mob!

When we got into the hall we found that the owners, Tower Hamlets Council, had only provided seating for 200, though the hall itself could take up to a thousand. This prevented the meeting being in the proper sense a public one. A limited number of local people not connected with the party were allowed to enter and filled seats made vacant by our stewarding force and others who stood throughout the meeting. We were delighted to have them attend, and several have subsequently joined the party. But we were not allowed to welcome our opponents into the hall — the police saw to that, and the 'oppo' stood outside throughout the proceedings. We later received a



A shot of the audience

message that different factions among them, frustrated at their failure to stop us, had started fighting each other! Needless to say, this caused great hilarity among the audience.

Dave Bruce chaired the meeting and local candidates Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall spoke, along with Southwark & Bermondsey candidate Steve Tyler. Steve's appearance was greatly appreciated, for only two days before he and two of his campaign helpers had been the victims of a vicious attack by

a numerically larger mob as they were campaigning in Bermondsey.

After a series of stirring speeches, a collection was made which raised over £700.

Thanks to the opposition, the rally received some of the biggest publicity of the campaign. There were several reports on both channels of London TV news and one report which made national news. Radio reports continued into the following day. Press coverage was rather stingy but the London *Evening Standard* gave a prominent and, for once, very fair write-up which made it very clear that the BNP people were in no way to blame for the trouble that took place outside the hall.

All in all, it was a great evening and a triumph for the BNP. *BN* would like to express the party's thanks to all those who helped to make it so.



THE 'OPPO' They vowed they would stop the rally but they failed

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

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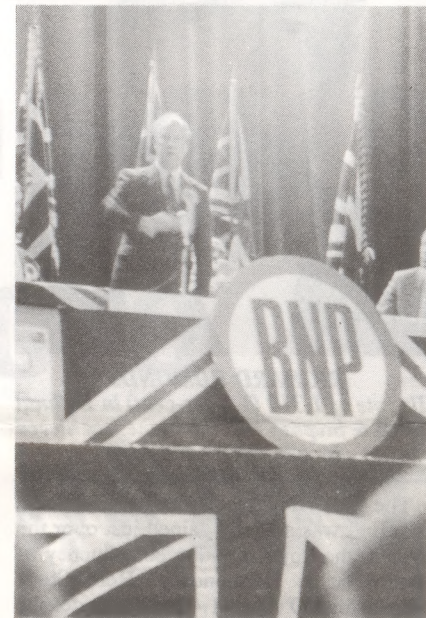
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CLIMAX TO RALLY John Tyndall makes final speech

NO ANSWER TO THE CRIME WAVE

(Contd. from page 2)

among ethnic minority communities." And: "We will support the creation by the police of new Racial Attacks Squads (note the capitals) to monitor and co-ordinate action against racially-motivated attacks."

Will there also be special squads to deal with violent muggings against elderly women (mainly white), with rapes of women (also mainly white) and with sexual molestation of little children (mainly white again)? The Liberal Democrats' manifesto makes no mention of such things.

The manifesto waffles on about "reforming the criminal justice system" and speaks of the appointment of a 'Public Defender' who will investigate alleged miscarriages of justice (which no doubt, in the Lib-Dems' minds, include wrongful convictions against those nice harmless IRA supporters and against such angels as Tottenham rioter Winston Silcott). As with the Labour document, it calls for fewer prison sentences and cushier prisons, and it ends with a proposal for "improved welfare and legal rights for genuine asylum seekers..." (which sounds very much like bigger pay-cheques for immigrants just off the plane who are able to persuade the authorities to give them 'refugee' status).

It will be noted that there is nothing whatever in either of these manifestos even mentioning the need for stiffer sentences as deterrents to crime, let alone a call for the return of the death penalty — which of course both parties are passionately against.

TORIES LITTLE BETTER

After reading this puerile gibberish from Labour and the Liberal Democrats, some people might hope for something better from the Tories. But there is very little. The Conservative manifesto deals with crime in a chapter headed 'Freedom under the law', a choice of words which seems deliberately designed to soothe and to

pacify. When it comes to dealing with an epidemic of crime, it would seem to us that 'freedom' is one of the very last words appropriate to convey a sense of the resolution of the Government to restore order to the country. The writers of the manifesto of course have in mind the freedom of the law-abiding citizen, not the criminal. Nevertheless, the impression remains that they are anxious to use terminology that avoids any smack of firmness or authority.

Early on in the chapter there is the smug statement that "Britain experiences less violent crime than many comparable countries." This look like just a playing with words aimed at reflecting credit on the Government when none is due. This is then followed with the admission: "But crime has continued to rise in Britain" — surely the understatement of the century! And the chapter goes on to say that: "We must continue to ensure that the sentence fits the crime — with long sentences for dangerous criminals..." The operative word here surely is 'continue'. This sounds very much like a claim that sentencing of dangerous criminals is already adequate and must be kept up to its present level — rather than a proposal that it should be drastically increased, as is surely necessary!

Indeed the only place anywhere in the Tory manifesto where there is a call for more severe punishments than those at present in force is in respect of joyriders, dangerous drivers and those who re-offend while on bail. Pathetic!

Like the other two parties, the Tories want pleasanter prisons. So much again for deterrents! And of course nowhere is there mention of restoring the death penalty.

All in all, there is not a single sentence in the three election manifestos of the major parties of Westminster to suggest that any of them intends to do other than pussyfoot in the face of a crime epidemic of terrifying proportions that is now engulfing Britain. It is a depressing prospect for those millions of our countrymen and women who today cannot walk their neighbourhoods in safety and peace.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

(Contd. from page 4)

from the mass of traditional Tories. It is a fallacy to presume that we must always draw our support from the right rather than from the left.

The present Labour Party, if it is to have any future as a serious contender for political power in Britain, has two choices. Either it reverts to being a party inspired by the patriotic ideals of Bob Blatchford and his ilk, or it moves more closely towards the Liberal Democrats in an alliance of the soggy centre dominated by bourgeois internationalists with whom its traditional 'working class' constituency will feel little in common. With the first option a non-starter, given the forces that dominate the party today, and given also its increasing dependence on ethnic minority support, the second becomes the only possible way forward. That means yet further alienation of Britain's working people, who themselves will be looking for an alternative political home. Herein lies our opportunity. It will, however, be an opportunity that we will not exploit successfully if we try to court that consistency with the clapped-out slogans of the class war with which some nationalists have tried to patronise it in the recent past.

The final factor that we can make work to our advantage is that this election ought to have confirmed the British National Party once and for all as the premier nationalist and patriotic movement in Britain, with no serious rival. In a report elsewhere in this issue, Eddy Butler will be highlighting the comparisons between BNP votes and those obtained by other nationalist groups. The general election of 1992 should surely serve to convince the waverers and doubters that through the BNP, and through it alone, can the nationalist cause in Britain be victorious. Not only this, our movement of the 1990s is much better equipped than the movement of the 1970s to withstand the propaganda of the smear-mongers and the divide-and-conquer efforts of the would-be infiltrators and subverters. Armed with these solid defences, we can march forward and change the entire course of British politics during the next few years. I believe we will do it!

THE GENERAL ELECTION

BNP vote continues to show upward trend

THE 1992 GENERAL ELECTION saw the British National Party obtain its best ever parliamentary election results. The BNP's highest votes were also the best gained by any nationalist candidates in all of the parliamentary elections contested since 1979.

The best of these results were obtained by Richard Edmonds in Bethnal Green & Stepney, where he notched up an impressive 1,310 votes (3.6 per-cent of the poll), closely followed by party leader John Tyndall in the neighbouring East London constituency of Bow & Poplar, where 1,107 votes (3.0 per-cent) were achieved. This is the first time since 1979 that any nationalist candidate has polled over a thousand votes in a parliamentary election. This feat is seen as all the more remarkable when the massive non-white elements in these areas are taken into account. A detailed examination of this factor has revealed that Richard Edmonds in fact polled around 6 per-cent of the white vote, with John Tyndall getting around 4.3 per-cent. These results were also a dramatic improvement on those obtained in the same seats by nationalist candidates in 1983, when the seats were last contested.

The BNP's electoral strategy called for the two East End seats to be contested along with eleven other fought on a nationwide basis. The purpose of this was to 'show the flag' all around Britain. Even before the election, the party had already benefited greatly from the publicity, recruitment and enthusiasm which its local campaigns had generated. This led both to the unchallenged emergence of the BNP as Britain's premier nationalist organisation, and to the creation of media interest in the growth of nationalism undreamt of since the 1970s.

The results of the election itself crowned these achievements and confirmed the supremacy of the BNP over any other groups on the nationalist scene. The party can now look ahead with renewed strength and purpose, and with a more experienced and better trained campaigning team covering every corner of the country.

Nationwide impact

Outside the East End, some other very encouraging results were achieved.

In Rochdale Ken Henderson scored a respectable 620 votes (1.2 per-cent). This was a significant improvement on the result in 1983, when the seat was last contested by a nationalist. Ken's result was also close to the 1.4 per-cent gained in Rochdale in 1979.

In Erewash, Laurence Johnson picked up 645 votes (1.0 per-cent). Erewash is a

semi-rural constituency with none of the inner-city problems traditionally contributory to support for nationalist parties. It was indeed a feature of the BNP's 1992 campaign that new ground was broken in areas that have not previously been thought of as potential 'BNP territory'. Incidentally, Laurence's result compares not unfavourably with the 1.1 per-cent gained in 1979 in the old Derbyshire South East seat, most of which is now in Erewash.

Another encouraging result was gained by Lady Jane Birdwood in Dewsbury, with 660 votes (1.1 per-cent). This was the first time ever that this constituency has been contested by a nationalist.



RICHARD EDMONDS
His vote of 1,310 (3.6 per-cent) in Bethnal Green & Stepney was the highest achieved by any BNP candidate

The best BNP result outside London's East End was actually gained just over the river in the South London constituency of Southwark & Bermondsey. Here Steve Tyler won 530 votes (1.4 per-cent), despite the intrusion of a National Front candidate who was put up there to engage in a vote-splitting exercise.

Scotland put up a major effort in fielding two candidates. This is the first time that any British Nationalist organisation has fought more than one seat in a general election north of the border, and it reflects the BNP's growth in this part of Britain. Indeed this fact, coupled with the candidature of John Morse (BNP editor) in Cardiff North, shows that the BNP is truly an all-Britain party.

In Scotland, previous nationalist candidates have always stood in Glasgow. On this occasion it was decided to fight Edinburgh West and Clydesdale. This tactic worked, for Steve Cartwright, the party's Clydesdale candidate, gained a very respectable 342 votes (0.7 per-cent), the highest vote ever obtained by a British Nationalist candidate in Scotland.

In Blaby, Leicestershire, John Peacock maintained the nationalist vote compared to 1983, but due to a higher turnout his percentage was slightly reduced. Other efficient campaigns were fought in Peterborough, Uxbridge and Darlington. In all of these areas, although the results were not spectacular, the BNP has emerged greatly strengthened in terms of new recruits and public profile. This election was for the BNP a reconnaissance-in-depth — probing for weak spots in the enemy's defences, without the party exhausting itself in the process.

BNP unchallenged

A revealing comparison can be drawn between the relative success of the British National Party in this election and the much

EDDY BUTLER reports

inferior showing of the National Front. In an effort to keep up with us, the NF fielded 14 candidates. While the BNP held two election rallies (a third being sabotaged by a local town council), the NF staged no rallies.

The BNP's share of the vote averaged 1.2 per-cent, despite the party deliberately fielding candidates in some electorally unfavourable areas for long-term strategic reasons, such as those in Wales and Scotland. By comparison, the NF tried to maximise its vote by concentrating its candidates in an area of previously proven support for nationalism and indeed the only area where the party has some degree of following still left intact. This was the West Midlands, in which six of the Front's 14 candidates stood. Here some respectable results were gained. Nevertheless, this was not enough to prevent another disastrous slide in the party's overall national performance, with an average of only 0.7 per-cent polled per seat.

While the BNP's results show an increase in support for nationalism since 1983, those of the NF confirm the party's decline since that year. For example, in Bristol East the Front vote fell from 0.7 per-cent in 1983 to 0.5 per-cent in 1992. In Birmingham (Hodge Hill) the party's vote shrank from 1.3 per-cent to 0.9 per-cent, in Birmingham (Yardley) from 1.0 per-cent to 0.5 per-cent and in Slough from 1.0 per-cent to 0.5 per-cent. In Leeds West, where the BNP stood in 1983, the nationalist vote fell from 0.7 per-cent to the 0.3 per-cent polled by the NF last month, while in nearby Dewsbury the BNP, as mentioned earlier, scored 1.1 per-cent this time. In Ealing North, where again the BNP stood in 1983, the nationalist vote fell slightly from 0.6 per-cent to 0.5 per-cent, while the BNP scored 0.7 per-cent in nearby Uxbridge. In Derby North the NF polled 0.4 per-cent by contrast with the BNP's 1.0 per-cent in Erewash.

In Southwark & Bermondsey the National Front actually tried to challenge us directly — an action which contrasts vividly with the BNP's withdrawal from the Walsall North seat when it was realised that the Front were also standing there. As the BNP had been campaigning in Southwark & Bermondsey for much longer than the Front and clearly had a much better chance, it

was felt that the onus lay on the latter to withdraw. But this did not happen and the NF's luckless candidate was annihilated, getting a miserable 168 votes (0.5 per-cent) by comparison with Steve Tyler's 530 votes (1.4 per-cent). There is no doubt that had it not been for the Front's pathetic vote-splitting effort the combined nationalist vote would have topped 2.0 per-cent, as many voters were confused and discouraged by the split.

If this general election has proved anything it is that the National Front no longer has any useful purpose to serve, and that it should quit the political scene and allow its valuable members to put their support behind the BNP.

Popularity contests?

Of course, even the votes obtained by the BNP in this election look very small compared with the results achieved by the establishment parties. However, it must be remembered that general elections always yield results which underscore the real support that we have. To an extent, to all small political organisations such elections are very inaccurate popularity contests. With the whole debate controlled by the press and television, the arguments are polarised into Tories versus Labour, with even the Liberal Democrats very much outsiders. All non-parliamentary parties suffer. As an example, the Greens, who fielded hundreds of candidates, spent

hundreds of thousands of pounds on their campaign and benefited from fairly extensive and sympathetic media coverage, only bettered Richard Edmonds' result in one constituency.

The unexpectedly high turnout at this election also adversely affected our percentages, particularly in East London, where it was a staggering 10 per-cent higher than at any previous election.

One further factor undoubtedly boosted the Tories' late showing, and that is the sudden prominence given by some senior Tory spokesmen to the race issue during the last days of the campaign. Certain Tory candidates indeed played the 'race card' for all they were worth right from the word go, particularly in some of the seats where the BNP was fighting. This was certainly true in Dewsbury and the two East End seats. It is clear that these dishonest tactics cost us some votes.

Another handicap with which we had to contend was the action of a number of postal employees in failing to deliver many of our election addresses. Our canvassing enquiries revealed that a great many electors never received these addresses, and we are registering formal complaints with the post office over this sabotage.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the BNP election campaign of 1992 can overall be considered a success. We got our literature into more than three-quarters of a million homes. We won huge publicity and are already starting to reap the rewards in increased recruitment. Not least, our votes, while a long way from the level needed to put us among the real contenders, show a marked improvement on everything achieved by nationalists since the 1970s. **We are back — and the 1992 election was just the start!**

What we stand for

- The establishment of a government of national unity that will put an end to nationally divisive party warfare; the return of leadership and statesmanship to British affairs.
- An end to immigration and a start to repatriation.
- British withdrawal from the Common Market
- The disbanding of the multi-racial Commonwealth and its replacement by a new Commonwealth of self-governing white states.
- British ownership and control of British industry and resources.
- Protection of British industry by the selective exclusion of foreign manufactured goods from the British market.
- An end to the financial swindle that causes inflation and slump, and its replacement by a sane and fair financial system that will give the people the purchasing power to buy the goods they produce.
- The subordination of the power of the City to the power of government, and the harnessing of the City to the needs of British industry.
- The regeneration of British farming, with the object of achieving the maximum possible self-sufficiency in food production.
- Rejection of both the poll tax and its substitute, the new 'property tax', and a return to the old rates system, though with fairer rebates allowing for differences in income and in the numbers occupying properties.
- A healthy environment for a healthy people — the protection of our countryside and an end to the architectural disfigurement of our towns and cities.
- Tougher treatment of criminals, including the return of the death penalty.
- A return to traditional methods of education, with stronger discipline in the classroom and the sacking of 'trendy' teachers.
- An alternative defence strategy: withdrawal from NATO, closure of all foreign military and air bases in Britain, the strengthening of Britain's defences and a position of armed neutrality.
- An end to overseas aid and the allocation of the money saved to the financing of repatriation and greater help for the needy at home.
- The crushing of the IRA, the termination of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and firm support for the loyalist majority in Northern Ireland.
- Repeal of the laws permitting homosexuality and abortion (except where the latter is the result of rape or necessary on medical grounds), the wiping out of AIDS and a return to healthy moral values aimed at strengthening the family and community.

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